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## THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The following is a full summary of the provisions of the Bankrupt Bill, which has been signed by the President and is now a law:

1. The United States District Courts are constituted Courts of Bankruptcy; a judge sitting in chambers having the same powers as when sitting in court. Bankruptcy cases may be heard in any place in each judicial district, on due notice by the court of time and place.

2. The United States Circuit Courts are empowered to exercise general superintendence and jurisdiction in bankruptcy proceedings, and may sit as courts of equity.

3. Registers in Bankruptcy to be appointed in each Congressional district, by the District Judges, on the nomination of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. No person to be eligible as register unless he is a counsellor of the United States District Court or a Court of Record in the State in which he resides. His bond to be not less than \$1,000, and the oath taken as prescribed by the oath act of July 2, 1862.

4. The registers are empowered to make adjudications of bankruptcy, to receive the surrender of any bankrupt, to administer oaths in all proceedings before him, to hold and preside at meetings of creditors, to take proof of debts, to make all computations of dividends and all orders of distribution, and to furnish the assignee with a certified copy of such orders, and of the schedules of creditors and assets filed in each case, to audit and pass accounts of assignees, to grant protection, to pass the last examination of any bankrupt in cases whenever the assignee or a creditor do not oppose, and to sit in chambers and despatch there such part of the administrative business of the court and such uncontested matters as shall be defined in general rules and orders, or as the District Judge shall in any particular manner direct; and he shall also make short memoranda of his proceedings in each case in which he shall act, in a docket to be kept by him for that purpose, and be shall forthwith, as the proceedings are taken, forward to the Clerk of the District Court a certified copy of said memoranda which shall be entered by said clerk in the proper minute-book to be kept in his office, and any register of the court may act for any other register thereof. Provided, however, that nothing in this section contained shall empower a register to commit for contempt, or to hear a disputed adjudication, or any question of the allowance or suspension of an order of discharge; but in all matters where an issue of fact or of law is raised or contested by any party to the proceedings before him, it shall be his duty to cause that question or issue to be stated by the opposing parties in writing, and he shall adjourn the same into court for decision by the judge. No register shall be counsel or attorney either in or out of court, in any suit or matter pending in bankruptcy in either the Circuit or District Court of his district, or in an appeal therefrom; nor shall he be executor, administrator, guardian, commissioner, appraiser, divider or assignee of or upon any estate within the jurisdiction of either of said courts of bankruptcy, nor be interested in the fees or emoluments arising from either of said trusts. The fees of said registers, as established in this act, and by the general rules and orders required to be framed under it, shall be paid to them by the parties for whom the services may be rendered in the course of proceedings authorized by this act.

5. The District Judge may direct a register to attend at any place within the district. Registers are subject to removal by the District Judges in each district.

6. During proceedings before a register, the opinion of the Judge may be taken by either party appearing on any point.

7. Parties and witnesses summoned before a register shall be bound to attend at the place and time designated, and shall be entitled to protection, and be liable to process of contempt; and all persons corruptly swearing or affirming falsely before a register, shall be liable to all the penalties, punishments and consequences of perjury.

8. Appeals may be taken from the District to the Circuit Courts in all cases in equity, and writs of error may be allowed to Circuit Courts from District Courts when the debt or damages claimed amount to more than \$500; and any supposed creditor, whose claim is wholly or in part rejected, or an assignee who is dissatisfied with the allowance of a claim, may appeal from the decision of the District Court to the Circuit Court for the same district. The appeal shall be entered at the term of the Circuit Court which shall be first held within and for the district next after the expiration of ten days from the time of claim. But if the appellant in writing waives his appeal before any decision thereon, proceedings may be had in the District Court as if no appeal had been taken, and no appeal shall be allowed unless the appellant at the time of claiming the same shall give bond in manner now required by law in cases of such appeals. No writ

of error shall be allowed unless the party claiming it shall comply with the statutes regulating the granting of such writs.

9. No appeal on a writ of error from Circuit Courts to the United States Supreme Court shall be allowed in cases less than \$2,000.

10. General orders and regulations are to be established by the Justices of the Supreme Court to carry the law into effect.

11. Persons owing provable debts exceeding \$300 may apply for relief under this law, by petitioning the District Judge in the district in which the said debtor has lived or carried on business for the preceding six months, or for the largest period during said six months. This petition must set forth the debtor's place of residence, his inability to pay all his debts in full, his willingness to surrender all his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors, and his desire to obtain the benefit of this act, and a schedule must be annexed verified by oath before the court, or before a register in bankruptcy, or before one of the commissioners of the Circuit Court of the United States, containing a full and true statement of all his debts, and as far as possible, to whom due, with the place of residence of each creditor, if known to the debtor, and if not known, the fact to be so stated, and the sum due to each creditor; also, the nature of each debt or demand, whether founded on written security, obligation, contract or otherwise, and also the true cause and consideration of such indebtedness in each case, and the place where such indebtedness accrued, and a statement of any existing mortgage, pledge, lien, judgment or collateral or other security given for the payment of the same; and shall annex to his petition an accurate inventory, verified in like manner, of his estate, both real and personal, assignable under this act, describing the same, and stating where it is situated, and whether there are any, and if so, what incumbrances thereon; the filing of such petitions shall be an act of bankruptcy, and such petition or shall be adjudged a bankrupt. Provided, That all citizens of the United States petitioning to be declared bankrupt, shall, on filing such petition, and before any proceedings thereon, take and subscribe an oath of allegiance and fidelity to the United States, which oath shall be filed and recorded with the proceedings in bankruptcy.

And the Judge of the District Court, or if there be no opposing party, any register of said court to be designated by the Judge, shall forthwith, if he be satisfied that the debts due from the petitioner exceed \$300, issue a warrant, to be signed by such Judge or register, directed to the marshal of said district, authorizing him forthwith, as messenger, to publish notices in such newspapers as the warrant specifies; to serve written or printed notice, by mail or personally, on all creditors upon the schedule filed with the debtor's petition, or whose names may be given to him, in addition, by the debtor, and to give such personal or other notice to any persons concerned as the warrant specifies, which notice shall state:

First.—That a warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of the debtor.

Second.—That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such debtor to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law.

Third.—That a meeting of the creditors of the debtor, giving the names, residences and amounts so far as known, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy, to be held at a time and place designated in the warrant, not less than ten nor more than ninety days after the issuing of the same.

12. If the debtor dies after the issuing of the warrant, the proceedings may be continued and concluded in like manner as if he had lived.

13. The creditors, after the first meeting in presence of a register, shall choose one or more assignees of the estate of the debtor; the choice to be made by the larger part in value and in number of the creditors who have proved their debts. If no choice is made by the creditors, the Judge, or, if there be opposing interest, the register, shall appoint one or more assignees. If an assignee, so chosen or appointed, fails within five days to express in writing his acceptance of the trust, the Judge or register may fill the vacancy. All elections or appointments of assignees shall be subject to the approval of the Judge. The Judge may require the assignee to give bond to the United States, with a condition for the faithful performance and discharge of his duties.

14. On the appointment of assignees the register shall convey to him all the estate, real and personal, of the bankrupt, with deeds, books and papers, and such assignment shall relate back to the commencement of said proceedings in bankruptcy, and thereupon the title to all such property and estate, both real and personal, shall

vest in said assignee, although the same is then attached on mesne process as the property of the debtor, and shall dissolve any such attachment made within four months next preceding the commencement of said proceedings. Provided, however, That there shall be excepted the necessary household and kitchen furniture, and such other articles and necessities of such bankrupt as the assignee shall designate and set apart, having reference to the amount to the family, condition and circumstances of the bankrupt, but altogether not to exceed in value five hundred dollars; and also the wearing apparel of such bankrupt, and that of his wife and children, and the uniform, arms and equipments of any person who is or has been a soldier in the militia or in the service of the United States; and such property as now is, or hereafter shall be, exempted from attachment, or seizure, or levy on execution by the laws of the United States, and such other property not included in the foregoing exceptions, as is exempted from levy and sale upon execution or other process or order of court, by the laws of the State in which the bankrupt has his domicile at the time of the commencement of the proceedings in bankruptcy, to an amount not exceeding that allowed by such State exemption laws in force in the year 1864. And provided further, That no mortgage of any vessel or of any other goods or chattels, made as security for any debt or debts, in good faith and for present considerations and otherwise valid, and duly recorded, pursuant to any statute of the United States, or of any State, shall be invalidated or affected hereby; and all the property conveyed by the bankrupt in fraud of his creditors; all rights in equity, choses in action, patents and patent rights and copyrights; all debts due him, or any person for his use, and all liens and securities therefor; and all his rights of action for property or estate, real or personal, and for any cause of action which the bankrupt had against any person, arising from contract or from the unlawful taking or detention, or of injury to the property of the bankrupt; and all his rights of redeeming such property or estate, with the like right, title, power and authority to sell, manage, dispose of, sue for, and recover or defend the same, as the bankrupt might or could have had if no assignment had been made, shall be at once vested in such assignee; and he may sue for and recover. No person shall be entitled to maintain an action against an assignee for anything done by him as assignee, without giving him twenty days' notice of such action, specifying the cause.

15. The assignee may sell the real and personal property for the benefit of the creditors, subject to the orders of the court.

16. The assignee may sue in his own name to recover all the bankrupt's estate.

17. The assignee shall deposit separately all moneys he receives, or the court may order a temporary investment thereof. In case of controversy, arbitrators may be appointed.

18. Assignees may be removed by the court for cause.

19. All debts due from the bankrupt at the time of the adjudication, and all debts then existing, but not payable until a future day, a rebate of interest being made when no interest is payable by the terms of the contract, may be proved against the estate of the bankrupt. All demands against the bankrupt for or on account of any goods or chattels wrongfully taken, converted or withheld by him, may be proved and allowed as debts to the amount of the value of the property so taken or withheld, with interest. If the bankrupt shall be bound as drawer, indorser, surety, bail, or guarantor upon any bill, bond, note, or any other specialty or contract, or for any debt of another person, and his liability shall not have become absolute until after the adjudication of bankruptcy, the creditor may prove the same after such liability shall have become fixed, and before the final dividend shall have been declared.

20. In all cases of mutual debts or mutual credits between the parties, and one debt set off against the other, and the balance only shall be allowed or paid, but no set-off shall be allowed of a claim in its nature not provable against the estate.

21. No creditor proving his debt or claim shall be allowed to maintain any suit therefor against the bankrupt, but shall be deemed to have waived all right of suit against the bankrupt, and all proceedings already commenced, or unsatisfied judgments already obtained thereon, shall be deemed to be discharged and surrendered thereby; and no creditor whose debt is provable under this act, shall be allowed to prosecute to final judgment any suit at law or in equity therefor against the bankrupt, until the question of the debtor's discharge shall have been determined.

22. Proof of debts against a bankrupt to be made before a register or a United States Commissioner.

23. If the validity of claims is questioned, proof may be postponed until the assignee is chosen.

24. Creditors appealing to the Circuit Court shall file written statements of claims.

25. Perishable articles belonging to the debtor may be sold by order of the court, the assignee holding the proceeds.

26. Bankrupt to be examined on oath, and to be subject to the order of the court. Wives of bankrupts may be summoned as witnesses.

27. In the distribution of the bankrupt's estate, all creditors shall share *pro rata*.

28. The final dividend to be made at the third meeting of creditors after decision of the case, assignees receiving a percentage for their services. In the order for a dividend the following claims shall be entitled to priority or preference, and to be first paid in full in the following order:

First.—The fees, costs and expenses of suits, and the several proceedings in bankruptcy under this act, and for the custody of property, as herein provided.

Second.—All debts due to the United States, and all taxes and assessments under the laws thereof.

Third.—All debts due to the State in which the proceedings in bankruptcy are pending, and all taxes and assessments made under the laws of such State.

Fourth.—Wages due to any operative, clerk or house-servant, to an amount not exceeding \$50, for labor performed within six months next preceding the first publication of the notice of proceedings in bankruptcy.

Fifth.—All debts due to any persons who, by the laws of the United States, are or may be entitled to a priority or preference in like manner as if this act had not been passed. Always provided, That nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the assessment and collection of taxes by the authority of the United States or any State.

29. A discharged bankrupt is entitled to public notice of his discharge, by letter to creditors and by advertisement in newspapers.

30. No person discharged under this act, who shall afterward become bankrupt, on his own application, shall be again entitled to a discharge if his estate is insufficient to pay seventy per centum of the debts proved against it, unless the assent in writing of three-fourths in value of his creditors who have proved their claims, is filed at or before the time of application for discharge; but a bankrupt who shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that he has paid all the debts owing by him at the time of any previous bankruptcy, or who has been voluntarily released therefrom by his creditors, shall be entitled to a discharge in the same manner and with the same effect as if he had not previously been bankrupt.

31. Any creditor opposing the discharge of any bankrupt, may file a specification in writing of the grounds of his opposition, and the court may, in its discretion, order any question of fact so presented to be tried at a stated session of the District Court.

32. If it shall appear to the court that the bankrupt has in all things conformed to his duty under this act, and that he is entitled, under the provisions thereof, to receive a discharge, the court shall grant him a discharge from all his debts, except as herein-after provided, and shall give him a certificate thereof under the seal of the court, in substance as follows:

"DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—District of \_\_\_\_\_. Whereas, \_\_\_\_\_ has been duly adjudged a bankrupt under the act of Congress establishing a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, and appears to have conformed to all the requirements in law in that behalf, it is therefore ordered by the court that said \_\_\_\_\_ be forever discharged from all debts and claims which by said acts are made provable against his estate, and which existed on the \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, on which day the petition for adjudication was filed by (or against) him; excepting such debts, if any, as are by said act excepted from the operation of a discharge in bankruptcy.

"Given under my hand and seal at this court, at \_\_\_\_\_, in the said district, this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, A. D. \_\_\_\_.

"[Seal.] \_\_\_\_\_, Judge."

33. No debt created by the fraud or embezzlement of the bankrupt, or by his defalcation as a public officer, or while acting in any fiduciary character, shall be discharged under this act.

34. A discharge granted under this act, shall release the bankrupt from all debts, claims, liabilities and demands which were or might have been proved against his estate in bankruptcy, and may be pleaded by a simple averment that on the day of its date, the discharge was granted to him, setting the same forth in *hoc verba*, as a full and complete bar to all suits brought on any such debts, claims, liabilities or demands, and the certificate shall be conclusive evidence in favor of such bankrupt of the fact and regularity of such discharge.

35. Preferences and fraudulent conveyances are declared void.

36. This section provides for the bankruptcy of partnerships and corporations.

The remaining sections provide for involuntary bankruptcy, for superceding bankrupt proceedings by arrangement, for penalties against bankrupts and officers of the court, and for fees and costs, and define the meaning of terms and the computation of time. The law goes into effect from the date of its approval by the President.

**THE DEBATES IN SENATE UPON SUMNER'S RESOLUTIONS—OPINIONS OF SUMNER, SHERMAN AND JOHNSON.**

In the Senate on Monday last Mr. Sumner took the floor in advocacy and explanation of his resolutions, asserting that what they proposed met the sanction of well known loyalists of the South, and was necessary to a just and loyal reconstruction.

While he was advocating the fifth resolution, he was interrupted by Mr. Fessenden, who inquired if he thought a piece of land for each man was necessary to a republican form of government.

Mr. Sumner did not think it was. But it was necessary to give a piece of land to each freedman, in order to conclude the glorious work of emancipation.

Mr. Grimes inquired where the Government would get the land?

Mr. Sumner said there were several ways of getting it. He would say nothing now about confiscation, though he thought it would have been wise policy to have divided the large landed estates of the rebels among the freedmen. There were lands that had been sold for taxes in the South that might be used for this purpose. But probably the best way was that which the President could have carried out if he had been disposed to do so. It was that of requiring, as a condition of pardon, that the person pardoned should assign a portion of his lands to his freedmen.

Mr. Dixon said it was asserted that the military reconstruction bill was to be a final measure. It was asserted, too, that it was a measure of pacification. This he did not believe. It now appeared from Mr. Sumner's resolutions that it was not a finality. The fifth proposition meant universal confiscation in the rebel States, and he wished to call the attention of the Senate and the country to it.

Mr. Sherman regretted that this resolution was being pressed at this time. He hoped no further guarantees, such as were proposed in this measure, would be agreed to by any Senator who voted in good faith upon the military reconstruction bill. That bill was being received and considered by the Southern people, and would be acted upon favorably by them. He [Mr. Sherman] had just received a letter from Governor Patton, of Alabama, to this effect. He believed the terms of reconstruction already agreed upon received the cordial indorsement of the country.

Mr. Johnson said he rose to controvert a statement made by Mr. Dixon that the policy of Mr. Sumner's resolution would sooner or later be adopted by the dominant party in the two Houses of Congress. He [Mr. Johnson] did not believe that Congress would depart from the conditions of the bill recently passed. He had so assured many leading men of the South with whom he had recently corresponded on the subject. He believed that bill gave ample protection to all citizens of the South, and ample guarantee to the governed. He implored the Senate to adhere in good faith to the measure now before the country, and not to think of adopting a policy of confiscation, which was certain to end in a repetition of the horrors of St. Domingo.

Mr. Frelinghuysen said that three of the points in these resolutions were contained in the supplementary bill of Mr. Wilson, which was now before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. After a few remarks in opposition to the resolutions, he moved to lay them on the table, but subsequently withdrew that motion for the purpose of allowing Mr. Sumner to reply to some of the arguments against his proposition.

Mr. Sumner said the mistake made by those who opposed his resolutions was that of regarding the conditions in them as burdens. It was no burden to require education; it was no burden to give a homestead to every freedman.

Mr. Howard prefacing his remarks by saying that he supposed the resolutions were intended as a thesis for discussion while the Senate had nothing else to do, rather than as a measure of practical legislation, proceeded to state his opinions of the different propositions contained in the resolutions. Some of them were contained in a bill now under consideration in the Judiciary Committee. He did not agree to the third proposition. All that was requisite in that particular was contained in the reconstruction bill lately passed. He looked upon the fifth proposition as entirely impracticable.

The resolutions were laid on the table only ten votes being cast against the motion. Commenting on the above, the Washington Republic says:

Hon. Charles Sumner yesterday suffered the most humiliating defeat that has yet befallen any of the leading spirits of the majority in Congress. That Stevens has

been unhorsed several times, but he is so nimble of foot and strong of hand and arm that he soon leaps into his seat again, ready for another joust. But Senator Sumner was yesterday thrown flat upon his back, and it will put his back bone to a severe test to recover his perpendicularity. His resolutions asking Congress to force the South to give every colored man a farm, an education and a secret ballot as conditions of restoration were laid on the table by a vote of 36 to 10. There was something almost ludicrous in the sad and solemn protest uttered by the Hon. Reverend Johnson against the confiscation of the lands and houses in the Southern States to convert them into homesteads for the freedmen. In the innocence of his heart he had supposed that when he voted for the five-brigadier bill he had gone to the utmost verge of Radical demands. He had made the sacrifice and had counselled the South to submit to the measure, because he believed the Radicals might invent something harsher yet, but he was thunderstruck at seeing a proposition thrust into the Senate that would render a settlement of our difficulties utterly impossible. He cannot have been a very attentive observer or he would have discovered that Sumner radicalism has faithless depths, and that Mr. Sumner's "great idea" is to plunge ten States into those depths; and that if the other States should not come up to the Sumner standard he will, by and by, plunge them in also, if he can. He would have discovered that no amount of yielding can soften the bloodless hearts of Sumner and Stevens. Their furnaces are in full blast, and they can forge shackles for the South faster than they could be put on and worn, even if everybody was as willing as a Barkis.

But the good sense of an overwhelming majority of the Senate smashed Mr. Sumner yesterday, and he will probably devote himself during the remainder of the session to the contemplation of affairs in his Committee on Foreign Relations.

**THE FLOOD AT CHATTANOOGA—LOSS OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.**

From a gentleman who left Chattanooga at a late hour on Monday evening last, the Atlanta *Intelligencer* has obtained a few particulars of the terrible state of affairs in that unfortunate city. At the time he left, the Tennessee River was still rising, the rain still falling, and the whole country presenting the appearance of a vast sea of water. He was a guest at the Crutchfield House, where he remained until the water reached the ceiling of the first story of that hotel. On Market street, the main business thoroughfare, the water was ten feet deep at the highest points, or over the tops of the awnings in front of the large stores. The goods had been removed to the second stories of the buildings, where it was believed they would be safe, and the necessity of removing them to a more secure point was not seen until it was too late. Thus, more than three-fourths of the dry goods, provisions, &c., were destroyed. Our informant estimates that at least two thirds of the city is literally destroyed. He saw small houses floating hither and thither, while many large ones had either tumbled over, or were falling assunder. The scene was one of wild confusion. Persons who had remained in their homes in the vain hope that the waters would recede, were compelled, in some instances, to make their exit through the roofs, and escape in boats. He could not give an opinion as to the number of lives lost, but they were numerous.

The citizens were going from house to house in boats, assisting each other, and endeavoring to save a few valuables.

While this was the case with the better class, vagabond white men and negroes were busy in taking advantage of the situation and perpetrating robberies and other acts of lawlessness. Great loss will result to families whose homes had been abandoned. Much of the railway stock was submerged, while box cars were floating about in every direction; the water in the car shed was over seven feet deep. The Tennessee River is fifteen feet higher than ever before known, so say old inhabitants.

**CLOTHES ON FIRE—WHAT TO DO.**

There are many lives lost annually, especially of females by the accidental ignition of their clothing. When an occurrence of this kind takes place it requires cool and prompt action to render assistance effectual. Hesitation, brief though it be, generally renders subsequent efforts at relief unavailing. The *Scientific American* suggests that when the clothes take fire, a woolen garment should be immediately clasped around the person, and the body be placed in a recumbent position, as the clothing will burn less rapidly than when an erect attitude is maintained. The burning clothing must be removed as soon as possible, and the burned portions of the body sprinkled with flour which will soothe and heal the wounds speedily, unless very deep. In the latter event other applications may become necessary, but as a first one, this will be found of excellent service.

**FARMERS' WIVES.**

The reading of essays by the ladies is one of the exercises which give life and interest to the meetings of the Springfield, Vt., Farmers' Club. From one of the essays by Mrs. Daniel Rice, published in the *Vermont Farmer*, the following paragraphs are copied:

Did you ever think of the amount of thought requisite to plan three meals a day, for three hundred sixty-five days in succession? To prepare enough and not too much, and for those living at a distance from the village, to remember that the stock of flour, sugar, tea, etc., is replenished in due time? Did you ever think of the multitude of her cares and duties? She must rise early to prepare breakfast or oversee it. Perhaps there are children to wash, dress, and feed, or to get ready for school with their dinners. There is baking, sweeping, dusting, making beds, lunch for the men, may be; dinner and supper to be ready at the proper time; the washing, starching, folding, and ironing of the clothes; the care of milk, including the making of butter and cheese; the inevitable washing of the dishes.

In autumn, there is the additional work of picking, preserving, canning of fruit, drying apples, boiling cider, making apple sauce, with the still more unpleasant task which falls to her lot at butchering time. Then there is haying, harvesting, sheep-shearing, etc., when more help is needed, bringing an increase of her labors. Twice a year comes house cleaning. By the way, of all the foes a housekeeper has to contend with, dirt is the greatest. She may gain a complete victory, and think to repose upon her laurels after her semi-annual engagements, but it is only temporary. The enemy soon returns, and even daily skirmishing does not keep it at bay. There is the mending, too. Sewing machines are great blessings, but they can't set in the patch or darn the stockings. I do not mention these things by way of complaining of woman's lot in general, or of asking for her any rights which she does not possess. I don't know as there is any remedy in the present state of the world. It seems to be one of the evils of life which must be borne as we bear other ills—but what I do ask, is a due appreciation of the important part that woman acts, and a concession that her labors, mental and physical, are as great, all things considered, as those of the other sex. Women are not so childish that a little sympathy now and then, or acknowledgment of their efforts and sacrifices make them imagine their case worse than it is. I tell you, men and husbands, 'It doeth good like a medicine,' and many a poor, crushed, broken-down wife and mother is dying for the want of it.

**VIOLENT RADICALISM—MORE DEMANDS COMING.**

In the Senate this morning Sumner's resolutions were resurrected, and Mr. Morton, the new Senator from Indiana, made his debut in a violent Radical speech, denying *in toto* the finality of the Military Force bill. As this gentleman is a "loaf fresh from the oven of the people," he regarded as a type at least of those he represents. It is remarkable that all the new Senators are of the rabid stripe and that all those of the "moderate" (or hypocritical) school have been defeated.

Morton and Howe (who has just been re-elected) took the ground that Congress was by no means committed to the terms of the Sherman-Shellabarger scheme—that it prescribed "some" of the conditions upon which the unrepresented States might be admitted, but not all—that many things more would be demanded—particularly satisfactory constitutional provisions securing schools to the negroes—before the Southern States could resume positions in the Federal Union. Mr. Howe advanced the doctrine broadly that Congress having explicitly decided, in the overwhelming vote for the bill disfranchising certain of the whites and enfranchising all the negroes of the South, that the whole section excluded from representation was completely at the mercy of Congress, and that it was idle for Senators who voted for that measure to object to whatever that body might deem expedient to impose. He deprecated any breach of faith. In this case, however, there was none pledged. He desired to act fairly, and to fully appraise the Southern people in advance what would inevitably be required of them.

A contrary course was really the dishonorable one. If without warning Congress permitted the Southern States to complete their constitutions under the present law and present them for approval under the impression that such action was all that was required, it would indeed be a dishonorable violation of faith to reject them. They had now fair notice, and he told them plainly that without at least making ample provision for the education of the negroes, "the walls of the capitol would not before their admission to representation." *Wash. Cor. Balt. Advertiser, 12th.*

Intemperance produces disease, stupifies the senses, and brutalizes the mind.